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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/807,319	06/04/2001	Yoshiyuki Muneno	441P066	5937

7590

06/03/2003

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EXAMINER

MILLER, EDWARD A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3641

DATE MAILED: 06/03/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/807,319

Applicant(s)

MUNENO ET AL.

Examiner

Edward A. Miller

Art Unit

3641

-- Th MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 March 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-5 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-5 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 8. 6) ☐ Other: _____

Art Unit: 3641

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 2-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for certain nitro compounds, does not reasonably provide enablement for any nitrocellulose compound which is not nitrocellulose. The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to practice the invention commensurate in scope with these claims. There are only a few compounds suggested, which is not reasonable to support the broad claims which include an almost infinite variety of compounds, most of which would not apparently work. See, for example, MPEP 2164.01, e.g.:

Any analysis of whether a particular claim is supported by the disclosure in an application requires a determination of whether that disclosure, when filed, contained sufficient information regarding the subject matter of the claims as to enable one skilled in the pertinent art to make and use the claimed invention. The standard for determining whether the specification meets the enablement requirement was cast in the Supreme Court decision of *Mineral Separation v. Hyde*, 242 U.S. 261, 270 (1916) which postured the question: is the experimentation needed to practice the invention undue or unreasonable? That standard is still the one to be applied. *In re Wands*, 858 F.2d 731, 737, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Accordingly, even though the statute does not use the term "undue experimentation," it has been interpreted to require that the claimed invention be enabled so that any person skilled in the art can make and use the invention without undue experimentation. *In re Wands*, 858 F.2d at 737, 8 USPQ2d at 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988). See also *United States v. Teletronics, Inc.*, 857 F.2d 778, 785, 8 USPQ2d 1217, 1223 (Fed. Cir. 1988) ("The test of enablement is whether one reasonably skilled in the art could make or use the invention from the disclosures in the patent coupled with information known in the art without undue experimentation.").

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 2-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The claims are so indefinite that they cannot be understood. Claim 2 is apparently a product by process claim. This is not per se a problem, but it is not clear from the claim what is in the product, or if the product is in the form of a gel or not. There is nothing to clarify if all solvent is removed or if some kind of some solvent remains, possibly including plasticizers, e.g., high boiling solvents. The gel could be a phase in the process, or it could be a characteristic of the product. Further, the non-nitrocellulose, nitro compound cannot reasonably be determined, e.g., the metes and bounds of the claims are indefinite. This compound appears in product by process claims 2-3, but is not recited in the later claims with product limitations. The various amount limitations do not appear to match in the various claims, but appear instead to conflict, for example, compare the amounts of claims 3 and 5. The claims are incomplete for omitting essential elements, such as omission amounting to a gap between the elements. See MPEP § 2172.01. The omitted elements include what the various required ingredients are, sufficient detail as to the process, and what is or may be included in the final product.

The claims are generally narrative and indefinite, failing to conform with current U.S. practice. They appear to be a literal translation into English from a foreign document and are replete with grammatical and idiomatic errors. The claims should be completely rewritten in good USA form. Certain prior art will be applied, but this is only to advance prosecution, as the claims absolutely cannot be understood. For example, perhaps the nitro compound is nitromethane, a solvent. If so, it could be completely removed, and thus not appear in the product at all. If this is the case, then claim 3 may be totally irrelevant to the final product. It is not clear if the color compound and the oxidizer may be the same thing, or how this would effect the amounts of each ingredient. Is claim 6 intended to be a limitation on the composition? If so, this is not clear, and it may be that this is merely an intended use. An intended use is indefinite as it is not clear how this

Art Unit: 3641

further limits the composition, e.g., what is required to be suitable for such a purpose, and possibly fails to further limit the claim from which it depends. What is meant by a “star or lance of fireworks”? This appears possibly improper as including a separate, second class of invention within a composition claim. As set forth in *Ex parte Lyell* (BdPatApp&Int) 17 USPQ2d 1548, “a claim which is intended to embrace both product or machine and process is precluded by language of 35 USC 101, which sets forth statutory classes of invention in alternative only, and is also invalid under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, since claim which purports to be both machine and process is ambiguous and therefore does not particularly point out and distinctly claim subject matter of invention.” These are exemplary, only.

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 2-6, as best understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bernardy in view of Swotinsky et al.

Bernardy teaches pyrotechnics of color salts and a nitrocellulose binder. Substitution of a similar nitrocellulose binder containing nitro-compounds would have been obvious in view of Swotinsky et al, who teach that such are notoriously well known. It appears that the intended use of claim 6 must be inherent in the Bernardy composition. This is only as the claims are understood. It is well settled that optimizing a result effective variable is well within the expected ability of a person or ordinary

Art Unit: 3641

skill in the subject art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980), *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 105 USPQ 233 (CCPA 1955).

7. Claims 2-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goddard et al. and applicants' cited WPI article.

As best understood, it appears that these references teach compositions that would be suitable as color compositions from the ingredients therein. The examiner is also relying on the International stage "X" status of the WPI article. As to Goddard et al., note Tables I and II, in col. 7-8. Note the case law cited above.

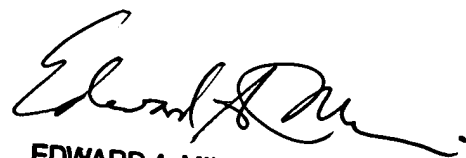
8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

9. Any inquiry concerning either this or an earlier communication from the Examiner should be directed to Examiner Edward A. Miller at (703) 306-4163. Examiner Miller may normally be reached Monday-Thursday, from 10 AM to 7 PM.

If attempts to reach Examiner Miller by telephone are unsuccessful, his supervisor Mr. Carone can be reached at (703) 306-4198. The Group fax number is (703) 305-7687.

If there is no answer, or for any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the application status, please call the Group receptionist at (703) 308-1113.

Miller/em
May 31, 2003



EDWARD A. MILLER
PRIMARY EXAMINER